A Conflict.

The position of not a few of our public men in this State and in Georgia is not a little strange, and, perhaps we might add, inconsistent. They accuse President DAVIS and the Confederate Congress of transcending the limits of their power, and infringing upon the reserved rights of the States. These public men, as for instance, Mr. Stephens, Governor Brown and others, denounce certain legislative acts of the Confederate Congress as unconstitutional. Are these gentlemen not liable to the charge which they bring against others? Are they not trenching upon the rights of the judiciary? By the theory of all constitutional governments, the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government are separate and independent. To the judiciary, to the courts, pertains the right of deciding upon questions involving the constitutionality of laws passed by the legislature. Now, the very acts against which these gentlemen enveigh as unconstitutional, have been sustained as constitutional by the supreme X'j udicial tribunals of all the States in which the issue has been raised, not excepting the States of Georgia and North Carolina. In North Carolina no actual decision has been made by the Supreme Court in banc, but the separate action of two of the three judges of which the Court is composed leaves no doubt of the position of that tribunal, and indeed no doubt is raised on any hand.

Remember, these are not Confederate Courts. Y They are the Courts of Sovereign States. They are made separately and independently. Do these political gentlemen, who are raising a hubbub over what they call the usurpations of the Confederate government, reflect that they themselves are attacking the validity of decisions made by the judiciary of the States of the Confederacy, their own included ?-that they are aiming blows at the foundations of civil government-ealling in question the purity of the judges-impugning their motives and seeking to usurp their functions? Is this not so? and all this is done under the pretext of resisting the usurpations of others! Surely there are few things that a dissatisfied politician will not do, however inconsistent, and still fewer that an adroit cas uist cannot advocate with plausibility and apparent

Some of our cotemporaries insist that no one will dare call in question Mr. Stephens or Governor Brown. We certainly dare state facts and leave it to the intelligent reader to draw his or her own deductions. | peace, although there were cliques, under leaders whose If the facts are unfavorable, so much the worse for the facts, some blind partizans of these gentlemen would made factious opposition, and lead off some of the unsay. We do not-we say, So much the worse for Mr. STEPHENS and Gov. Brown.

Serious and Probably Fatal Accident. We learn that on Tuesday last a very distressing ace ident occurred near Mr. Thos. Hansley's residence on Topsail Sound, in this county, under the following

eircumstances :-

Some weeks ago the blockade running steamer Dee was beached opposite Mr. HANSLEY's plantation, where she was shelled by the enemy, some of the shells coming over and burying themselves in the land. A few days since the negroes at work in one of Mr. HANSLEY's fields ploughed up one of these shells, from which they removed the cap or fuse, and on Tuesday last Mr. WM. BATSON, a relation of Mr. HANSLEY'S, determined on trying the shell to see if it would explode, applying a lighted twig or dry branch of some kind. On explode, injuring him terribly, if not fatally. Dr. THOMAS, who was called to him on Wednesday, had to amputate his right foot near the instep and his left leg just below the knee. Mr. Barson is also severely burned and lacerated on the arms, face and elsewhere. His recovery must be regarded as very doubtful.

Persons residing on the Sound or visiting there or elsewhere where shell are to be found, cannot be too often reminded of the danger of trying experiments with them even when all the powder is supposed to have been removed. Whether the shell that wounded Mr. Barson had been emptied or not we do not know.

ly deffing its professed neutrality in the canvass between | practical illustration. Governor VANCE and Mr. HOLDEN, and coming out so strongly and unmistakeably for the latter.

That the Progress would do so was certainly, in our opinion, never a matter of doubt, and our wonder was, In 1776 the representatives of the colonies, declared to 25th—Pleasant The forest begins to look green. Woods, that it should have gone to the needless trouble and fruitless hypocrisy, if we may be allowed to use the word, of ever assuming a vail, so transparent from the sacred honor. The States of the Confederacy stand first, and so soon to be thrown aside. We have never regarded the Progress otherwise than as the organ of Mr. Holden, since the discontinuance or suspension of tional compact, the States that confederated in 1861 the Standard, the latter being held in reserve to be did so by giving in their adhesion to the Confederate issued as an electioneering document at such times as may be deemed favorable for the purposes of the man- no State shall enter into any agreement or compact ing proceedings were had : agers. Every one to his notion, we suppose.

but from the delay in receiving them, owing to the de- sion separate State action is unauthorized and revolutention of the mails or some other cause, notice could wonary. Writh secession, and pending the struggle in not be given in time, consequently a later day, the 22d, which the Confederate States are now engaged, it would

"Gov. Vance, in one of his recent speeches, sta'ed that

cess of the blockade runners in getting into that port, says only one out of twenty have been captured. In rough weather the blockaders are obliged to go to sea, which,

retel supplies received through this blockaded port, discloses a most startling state of things. Everything the gras quantities."

Jour nal ever app eared in the columns of that paper. We marks attributed to him in any of his speeches, nor has he | we look at. made any report similar to that referred to. How these people will lie.

to the peculiar situation of the coast, the numerous chan-

right. He is a great humbug—he is not only a knave trap for political purposes, or it is something far darker favorable to the election of Gov. Vance.

L. B. CHERRY, Chm'r. and a rascal, but a very shallow one.

"Pence on the Principles of 1776." Perhaps this expression, which we find in many of our exchanges, means something, but certainly it does

not mean peace after the precedent of the first revolu tion, for the peace that closed that struggle was con. cluded in 1783, and was a Continental matter, not done by separate States or Colonies but by the whole. and the independence of the whole thirteen former Colonies of Great Britain was acknowledged collectively, or at least simultaneously and by the same act. People talk about separate State action for prace

and peace on the principles of 1776, and yet there is nothing to give any sanction to such talk. In the first place, because there was no separate State action then, and in the second place, because even if there had been, the cases are not at all parallel. When in 1776 the ates, and these preliminaries have been on a scale of representatives of the United Colonies, declared that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be Free and Independent States," for the support of this declaration they mutually pledged to each other their ives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. Would it have been consistent with this pledge, - would it have to the most sacred cause—if there was, did they ever power they may retain a little longer. amount to anything? Did they result in any good ?ciples of 1776" were principals of honor and of mutual | ble even to guess at. support; they were principles that lead the much abused people of a Southern State to declare that "the cause of Boston was the cause of all." (Boston is now helping to throw Greek fire into Charleston-grateful people!) No true patriot then thought of separate names history embalms in gall, who raised cabals and wary, and would, had they prevailed, have ruined the

Those early days-the days of the first revolutionwere indeed "days that tried men's souls," and some of them, when tried, were found wanting. The same phenomenon is occasionally presented now. High-sounding phrases are used to disguise covert weakness and lukewarmness, or to promote the ends of selfish ambition, careless of consequences. That these things are done artfully -cunningly-is apparent; so artfully, so cunningly indeed, that we believe the wire-workers someand culpability of their conduct. No wonder that and whose reverence for the principles of 1776 they play upon for the purposes of deception. The Declaration of 1776 declared the United Colonies to be Free and the second trial he succeeded; the shell did Independent States. This part of the principles of 1776 we fully agree with, and we go farther; we concur in the balance. The representatives pledged to each other their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, for the maintainance of their declaration, and they kept their pledge. They did not seek to patch up separate reconciliations with England-they did not desert the common cause or any part of it. They concluded no peace that did not embrace all the territory of all the States. By all means let us seek for peace the latest Spring that has ever been seen within their reon the basis of 1776-a different-a very different thing, however, from the miserable affair that shallow political charlatanism would present to us for our acceptance. With no legal bond of Union, the true men of THE PETERSBURG REGISTER devotes considerable the first revolution were true to each other to the last, space in its issue of the 13th to admiration of the and success crowned their efforts. Let the men of these course of the Ruleigh Progress, in so soon and so easi- days do likewise. Let that "principle of 1776" find a

But as much as may be said about the principles of 1776, it ought not to be forgotten that now, in 1864, many of them are not started yet April 20th-Weather established his seat of Government at Brownsville, we find ourselves placed in very different circumstances. be Free and Independent States, joined themselves by a mutual pledge of their lives, their fortunes and their They can live by their own labor. equally pledged to each other, but whereas in 1776 the mode of confederation was undefined by any constituwith another State or with any foreign power, and consequently no separate State action can be taken retary. It will be seen that Licut. H. B. WILLIS, Assistant without a violation of the Constitution and the pledge Enrolling Officer, notifies all white males in New Han- given by the States to stand by each other; and its plain the object of the meeting, which he did in a brief over county, between the ages of 17 and 18 and 45 very contemplation involves and cannot do otherwise and 50, to assemble in Wilmington on Friday next, than involve the idea of secession from the Confederathe 22d inst., to form themselves into companies, etc. cy, and the departure from a pledge equally sacred was adopted. The chair appointed David Cobb, Esq., The orders were to assemble on the 16th, (to day,) with that given by the men of 1776. Without seces. Dr. J. H. Baker, Jesse Harrell, E.q., Capt. J. R.

be, as we had said before, an abandonment of a pledge as sacred as that given to each other by the patriots of only our duty, but that it is absolutely necessary, to speak We have before us the New York Daily News, of 1776, a pledge which they did not violate or abandon out our opinions: and whereas, our country is engaged in the 23d March, which, under a flaming head "From | -a pledge which the true men of this day will not vio- zens of the Confederate States to the lowest state of de- war through to the end. North Carolina," etc., etc., has a despatch from New- late or abandon, which, in fact they could not vio- the doctrines put forth by Wm. W. Holden and his co-labern, dated March 19th, in which we find the follow. ate or abandon without entailing upon themselves the borers, as dangerous and unwise; and that we will do all misfortunes-unmeasured fuin

We know how deeply the continuance of this war the railroads of this State in good condition, on the ground is to be deplored. We know the sufferings and the after the failed to perform their mission.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal in speaking of the sucwith devout thankfulness any measure that would hold that the statistics for the past yearshow that on an average out a rational prospect of honorable and assured peace upon the basis of independence, and no other peace with the exception of dark nights, is the most auspicious | would be or could be honorable and assured. But these time for our skillful pilots, who, with our perfect system of things or things like these—talks about separate State The report of Governor VANCE, showing the amount of action, etc., can do nothing towards the promotion of any such peace. They can only do harm by distractenemy could ask for is received through this channelin ing Confederate councils and weakening Confederate action. We do not talk about encouragement to the enemy. That we care less for than most people. We never even announce the arrival of a vessel through the have ceased to regard outside matters of this kindblockade. Governor Vance never made use of the re- The effect upon ourselves and our own people is what

We must not be understood as reflecting upon all After this specimen of bogus news we give the next who join in these catch-words and fancy schemes. We patriotism of Gov. Vance, and believe his administration only ask them to reflect and examine for themselves, State. "An experienced naval officer has remarked that, owing and give their own good sense fair play, and they will nels embracing and area of thirty miles, the entire navy no longer be taken in by those who know perfectly the of the United States could not make the blockade of Wil- emptiness of any promises they may make, or any prospects they may hold out; who know in fact that THE Richmond Sentinel notices in a Yankee paper separate State action is unconstitutional and impractisent by a friend, that Charles Henry Foster, of Congressional notoriety, and Clarksin in the 2d North separate State action is unconstitutional and impracti-gressional notoriety, and Clarksin in the 2d North separate State action is unconstitutional and impracti-to correspond with Gov. Vance—Ex Gov. H. T. Clark, Dr. J. H. Baker, David Cobb, Esq., Col. C. B. Killebrew and gressional notoriety, and Captain in the 2d North after all to secession from the Confederacy, cunningly L. D. Pender, Esq.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published. Oarolina (Yankee) regiment, has been dismissed the concealed enough, but hidden by a vail too thin to rein the Tarboro' Southerner, Daily Confederate, Fayette-Bervice by General Butler. Well, that serves Former sist any searching scrutiny. It is after all only a clap-

TELEGRAPHIC

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES. PETERSBURG, April 14th, 1864

The New York Herald of the 11th instant has been re-

on in the army of the Potomac. Meade, Humphreys, Patrick and Ingalls had an interview | jugate the South."

There was a storm on Saturday which has swolen all the streams to an unprecedented height. All the bridges on the Orange Road has been washed away, except the Rappahaneck, and that is seriously threatened by deficient

By a late arrival from New Orleans it is reported that the Federals under Smith occupy Shreveport. By way of port, in which Banks was defeated with a loss of 14,000 ---Cairo it is reported that Steele's expedition from Little Baton Rouge and other hospitals are full of Yankee wound- knowledge of Arabic, he entered the service of Abad Rock had occupied Shreveport, and that the rebels are

Faragut confesses that Mobi's cannot be taken by the firet unless by a simultaneous move of the army. The reported loss of the rebel ram Tennessee near Grant'

John C. Rives died at Bladensburg on Sunday. The Florida is at the Canary Islands.

The alarm at Memphis is subsiding, and preparations at making for Forrest if he shou'd come down. The Steamer Lacross was burnt to the water's edge or Red Biver, twenty miles this side of Alexandria, by guerillas. Her officers were captured and crew paroled.

The St. Louis Presbyterians decided at a late meeting that the Rev. Dr. McPheters could not be allowed to continue his misisterial services in Piero Street Presbyterian Caurch, in that city, on account of disloyalty. There was a serious fire at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, on

Gold was quoted at 169 by speculators.

FURTHER FROM THE UNITED STATES-THE YAN-KEES BADLY WHIPPED AT SHREVEPORT-THE

MOVE ON RICHMOND, &c., &c. RICHMOND, April 14, 1864. The Baltimore Gazette, of the 12th, says that the last

quotation for gold was 1731. The Gazette says that a battle took place at Carse river, near Shreveport, on the 1st inst., but the military authorities have vouchsafed no information concerning the battle

that the l'ederal troops were so badly handled that the YANKEE LECTURERS - Col. A. D. STREIGHT, the expedition will be abandoned. Dudley's brigade of ne- their easy triumph at Manassas that their army had raider that Forrest captured, but who subsequently gross was entirely broken up in the engagement, which re- dwindled away." sulted in their capture.

the Teche and Lafourche region is once more abandoned

The Gazette confirms the report of the attempt to blow

current of the white race at the North. (Vide Miss up the Minnesota with a torpedo, but says that the explosion failed to do serious injury. Rich's plantation on Yazoo river was attacked by the

splendid buildings we all destroyed. The resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Long, of Ohio. (in the Yankee Congress.) failed for the want of a twocontains the following: "That her Majesty is engaged | thirds vote. The debate on the resolution was very per-All the suttlers with the Army of the Potomac have been

> A party of Confederates recently took possession of the light-house on Cape Lookout, and blew it up.

> Several rows have taken thace between soldiers recently J. C. Rives, of the Congressional Globe, is dead. The weather here has been fair for several days, but the

sky is again overcast this afternoon, and more rain is looked for within twenty-four hours. The funding returns to date exceed two hundred and thirty millions.

FROM TEXAS.

Houston, Texas, April 4, via Summitt, April 14, 1864. The present state of affairs in Mexico may be briefly summed up as follows : Juarez, after his quarrel with Vidaurri retired to Colemalia [?] and laid claims to Pedrana Negro, [?] the present port of trade between Mexico and Texas. Vidzurri was at last accounts organizing an army to contest it with him. They have each about three thousand. The French have demanded the surrender of the State of New Leon, of which Vidaurri is Gevernor. He replied that he would leave it to the people. A vote has been taken at which but few ballots were cast, but as far as heard from they favor the Empire. On the decision being announced the French will march to take possession, peacefully if they can, forc bly if they resist.

Hamilton, the Lincoln Military Governor of Texas has

and appointed his officers, &c. Judge J. B. McFarland is made Judge of the Federal Court at Brownsville and Corgrass growing. Cattle can get enough to live on. Aprilpus Christi, and the work of confiscation has commenced. 30th-Forest leaves halt grown. Cattle independent .-The bu k of the Yankee force has been withdrawn from the coast to Louisiana, leaving about four or five thousand men for garrison and off nsive operations. They profess an intention of marching on San Antonio and Houston. A Yankee force of three hundred attacked Laredo on the 18th, and were signally repulsed by Col. Bevierdo with a force of less than one hundred. The Yankees evacuated Indianola on the 13th; they are still in force at Fort Espe-Constitution, and that Constitution expressly says that the Court House on Tuesday last, at which the follow- rings. Messrs. Peebles and Baidwin, for sometime under military arrest for treasonable-designs, applied for a dis-On motion, L. R. Cherry was appointed chairman of charge to the Supreme Court on a writ of Hathe meeting, and L. D. Pender requested to act as sec beas Corpus. It was not contested and they the new law suspending the privilege of that writ. The cold weather has made crops in Texas somewhat back-

> borders of the State. They to ok Alexandria, La, on the 16th. It is said that a part of Sherman's, and all of Banks' army, are operating in Louisic ma, while steele is advancing

The new currency and tak laws are causing quite a floancial sensation. Gold is no w twenty-live for one in this city. It is said to be twenty for, one in San Antonio. The spirit | naked !" of the people is good, and all are prepared to resist the a war with an enemy whose intention is to reduce the citi- enemy in his advance, against the State, and to fight the

CAPTURE OF FORT PILLOW, NEGROS, &c.

MOBILE, April 15th, 1864. Fort Pillow, with two regiments, eight to ten hundred ne ties, from the beginning, against a people who have ever groes, and eight gurs, and the destruction of two trans-

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

MERIDIAN, Miss., April 14th, 1864. Advices from beyor dour lines confirm the report of a Confederate victory in the trans-Mississippi department .-

Woodville, whipping the enemy and taking a number of and that after serving a short time in the artillery he tious and as thoroughly unselfish as any men in the world. prisoners and one piece of artillery. Col. John Scott takes command of the cavalry in East

FROM DALTON.

DALTON, GEO., April 14th, 1864.

Artillery fi ring is heard in the direction of Cleveland this P. M .- s,upposed to be the enemy practicing. It is reported that McPherson's corps has arrived at Huntsville.

The we ather is cloudy and threatening rain. UF ATED STATES AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Va., April 15th, 1864. North pen papers of the 13th inst., P. M., have been received .. Gold, in New York, on the 13th, had advanced to

er plosion. The steamer Maple Leaf, from Pilatka for Jacksonville, sary in his corps, and which Geneval Polk's clerical of May, and of each succeeding month. Aruck a torpedo on the lat inst. The explosion tore off character incapacitates him from doing. The battles

her bows, causing her to sink in ten minutes.

hundred miles above Brownsville, Texas. The French were marching in Mattamoras, and a fight

that place by the French.

European advices to the 31st ult., have been received .- and if the Confederates had held on, nothing could have The Prussians attempted to carry the Danish fortifications saved the Federal army from capture or destruction at Duppel by storm on the 29th. After four hours' fighting The misfortune of Albert Sidney Johnston's death, to

they were repulsed at all points. The Liverpool cotton market was quiet, and prices uncharged. Breadstuffs were very dull, and prices lower. The resolutions for the expulsion of Long, of Ohio, were still pending in the United States House of Representatives. During the debate on Faturday last, Mr. Harris, or Mary-Active preparations for the opening campaign are going land, said the South could not be subjugated-" God Almighty grant it may never be. I hope you never will sub-

A resolution to expel Mr. Harriss was offered and rejected, for want of a two-thirds vote.

FURTHER FROM SHREVEPORT-BANKS' LOSS 14 000. MCBILE, April 15th, 1864. Mississippi River advices from different points report a great battle between Kirby Smith and Banks, near Shreve-

York News makes the following extracts from the South American Republics. At an early period of

about 55, with broad shoulders, florid complexion, and bright eyes. He wears his whiskers and moustaches in the Endlish fashion, and was dressed in the Confederate gray uniform. He is a Virginian, and a great talker The General spoke of the Puritans with intense cisgust, but was by no means ravenous against individual Yankees. He speke favorably of McClellan, whom he knew to be a gentleman, clever, and personally brave, though he might lack moral courage to face responsibility. Hocker had been in his regiment, and was 'essentially a mean man and a liar." The writer represents General Magruder as possessing fine social qualities, and as a great gallant among the ladies.

GEN. KIRBY EMITH is described to be "ahout 38 years old; and he owes his rapid rise to the place of Lieutenant General to the fortunate fact of his naving fallen, just at the nick of time, upon the Yankee flank, at the first battle of Manassas. He is a remarkably active man, and of very agreeable manners; he wears big spectacles and black teard. He said McClellan might probably have destroyed the Southren army with the greatest ease during the first winter, and without running much risk to himself, as the Southerners were so much elated by

The Gazette a ys that there is no longer any doubt that is a good looking Creole. He was a West Pointer, and a violent storm, but the interest was so intensa that the served in the old army, but afterwards became a weal- time passed like three hours. thy sugar planter. He used to hold Magruder's place The Washington correspondent of the World says that as Commander-in Chief of Texas, but he has now been preparations for a grand movement on Richmon 1 are going | shelved at Monroe, La., where he expects to be taken orward with energy. Baldy Smith will command two prisoner at any day. He is extremely down on Engarmy corps and push up the Peninsula, whilst the army of land for not recognizing the South. Gen. Hebert is the Potomac will keep Lee's force vigorously occupied .- | the only man of education I met in the whole of my travels who spoke disagreeably about England in this respect. Most people say we are quite right to keep missing a splendid opportunity of "smashing the Yan- by his distinguished service in all the Western came kees," with whom we must have a row, sooner or paigns, been appointed to the command of a division

me he was extremely affable, but he certainly possesses | tirely on his own merits." ordered to leave by the 16th, in view of an early forward the power of keeping people at a distance when he chooses, and his officers evidently stand in great awe of him. He has undoubtedly acquired the entire confidence of all the officers and soldiers under him. Many of the officers told me they did not consider him inferior well read man, and agreeable to converse with. He told me that he considered Marlborough a greater General than Wellington. All Americans have an intense admiration for Napoleou, and they seldom scruple to

express their regret that he was beaten at Waterloo. Remarking upon the extreme prevalence of military titles. Gen. Johnston said, "You must be astonished to find how fond all Americans are of titles, though they are Republicans; and as they can't get any other sort camp fice an officer remarked to me, "I can assure you, Colonel, that nine men out of ten in the South would sooner become subjects of Queen Victoria than return to the Union." "Nine out of ten!" said General Johnston, "ninety-nine out of a hundred: I consider that few people in the world can be more fortunate in their government than the British Colonies of North America." General Johns'on told me that the principal evils a Confederate General had to contend against consisted in the difficulty of making combinations, owing to the uncertainty about the time which the troops would-take to marcia a certain distance on account of their straggling propensities. He told me he had been wounded ten times. Speaking of Stonewall Jackson, plunging. If the other monitors had approached as close he said that although he did not possess any great qualifications as a strategist, and was perhaps unfit for the said his official orders both from the Government and independent command of a large army, yet he was gifted with wonderful courage and determination, and a perfect faith in Providence that he was destined to erates being unanimous in their determination that destroy the enemy. He was much indebted to Gen. Ewell in the campaigns in the Virginia Valley, and was fortunate in commanding the flower of the Vir- he did not, however, anticipate any such alternatives ginia troops and being opposed to the most incapable Federal commanders, such as Fremont and Banks."

In Mobile, General Slaughter, who was a comrade of Stonewall Jackson in the old army, related many anecdotes about him. It appears that previous to the upon the enemy's soil, he said to me that although it migh war he was almost a monomaniac about his health .- be fair in just retaliation to apply the torch, yet that doin When he left the United States army he was under the so would demoralize the army and rain its now exceller impression that one of his legs was getting shorter than the other; and afterwards his idea was that he only but this evening he and I had a long talk about Texas. perspired on one side, and that it was only necessary to where he had been quartered when in the old army. In keep the arm and leg of the other side in constant motion in order to preserve the circulation; but it seems that after the war broke out be never made any allusion to his health. General Slaughter declared that on the night after the terrible repulse of Barnside's army at Fredericksburg, Stonewall Jackson made the following suggestion: " I am of the opinion that we ought our and full of dignity. He is a perfect getleman in every to attack the enemy at once; and in order to avoid the confusion and mistakes so common in a night attack, I recommend that we should strip ourselves perfectly Hs has none of the small vices, such as smoking, drinking,

received me with kindness and hospitality. He is soldier-looking, broad shouldered and tall. He looks him carry arms; and the only mark of his military rank rather like a French officer, and is a Georgian by birth. | are the three stars on his collar. He rides a handsome He bears the reputation of being a thorough soldier, very neat in his dress and person, and in the most arduous very neat in his dress and person, and in the most arduous Western advices announce that Chalmers has captured He is a widower, and has the character of being a great admirer of the fair sex.

LIEUT. GEN. LEONIDAS POLK. is a good looking, gentleman-like man, with all the my's hands. I believe he has never slept in a house since manners and affability of a "grand seignior." He is he has commanded the Virginia army, and he invariably fifty years old-tall, upright, and looks more like a sol- declines all offers of hospitality, for fear the person offer dier than a clergyman. He is very rich, and owns, I the Rebel General. The relations between him and Longam told, 700 negroes. He is much beloved by the sol- street are quite touching-they are almost always together. diers on account of his great personal courage and Longstreet's corps complain of this sometimes, as they say agreeable manners. He told me he was educated at that they seldom get a chance of detached service, which West Point, and was at that institution with Presihad entered the church.

GEN. BRAXTON BRAGG. I called on Gen. Bragg, the Commander-in-Chief .-This officer is, in appearance, the least prepossessing of the Confederate Generals. He is very thin; he stoops, like his late brother in arms, he is a member of the Church and has a sickly, cadaverous, haggard look, rather of England. His only faults, so far as I can learn, arise plain features, bushy, black eyebrows, which unite in frem his excessive amiability. tuft on the top of his nose, and a stubby, iron gray beard—but his eyes are bright and pleasing. He has telegram from Secretary Memminger to Lynchburg, is the reputation of being a strict disciplinarian, and shooting freely for insubordination. I understand he is unpopular on this account, and also by reason of his occasional acerbity of manner.

THE BATTLES OF SHILOH AND MURFREESBORO'. mont, Shiloh and Murfreesboro', is described as "a the month are not to be charged. You will, therefore, T) 18 Minnesota was seriously damaged by the torpedo rough looking man," but with the reputation of a great deduct ten dollars per month additional from each hunfighter. It is said that he does all the swearing neces- dred dollar note presented on or after the second day of Shiloh and Murfreesboro' were explained to me by Four thousand Federal cavalry occupy Eagle Pass, four Gen. Polk. He claimed that the Confederates had only 30,000 troops at Murfreesboro', including Breckin-ridge's division, which was not engaged the first day. Sussex: "To hanging two barn doors and myself seven had taken place, in which the French were victorious. He put down the Confederate loss at 10,000, and the hours, four shillings and sixpence."

Cortenas had issued a programation ordering all troops Federal at 1 9,000. With regard to the battle of Shi concentrated on the Rio Grande to resist the occupation of lob, he said that Beauregard's order to retire was most unfortunate, as the gunboats were doing no real harm. gether with the fact of Beauregard's illness and his not being present at that particular spot, were the causes of this battle not being a complete and crushing vic

COL. ST. LEGER GRENFELL.

Ever since I landed in Amarica, I had heard of the exploits of an Englishman called Colonel St. Leg r Grenfell, who is now Inspector General of cavalry to Bragg's army. This afternoon I made his acquaintance. I consider him one of the most extraordinary characters I ever met. Although he is a member of a well-known English family, he seems to have devoted his whole life to the exciting career of a soldier of for tune. Lie told me that in early life he had served three years in a French lancer regiment, and had risen from a private to be a sous-lieutenant. He afterwards became a sort of consular agent at Tangier, under old Mr. Drummond Hay. Having acquired a perfect Kader, and under that renowned chief he fought the French for four years and a half. At another time of his life he fitted out a yacht, and carried on a private war with the Riff pirates. He was a Brigade Major in One of the latest works on the war is entitled "Three the Turkish contingent during the Crimean war, and Months in the Southern States. By Lieutenant Col had some imployment in the Indian mutiny. He has onel Freemantle, Coldstream Guards." The New also been engaged in war in Buenos Ayres and the the present troubles he ran the blockade and joined the Confederates. He was Adjutant General and right Whom he met in Texas, "is a fine soldier-like man, of hand man to the celebrated John Morgan for eight months. Even in this army, which abounds with fool hardy and desperate characters, be has acquired the admiration of all ranks by his reckless daring and galland try in the field. Both Gens. Polk and Bragg spoke to me of him as a most excellent and useful officer, besides being a man who never lost an opportunity of treinto throw his life away. He is just the man to succeed in this army, and among the soldiers his fame for brave ry has outweighed his unpopularity as a riged discin linarian. He is the terror of all obsentees, stragglers and deserters, and of all commanding officers who are unable to produce for his inspection the number of borses they have been drawing forage for. He hoks about forty-five, but in reality he is fifty six. He ta rather tall, thin; very wiry and active, with a jovial English expression of countenance; but his cyts have a wild, roving look, which is common among the Arabe When he came to me he was dressed in an English staff blue coat, and he had on a red cavalry forage car which latter, Gen. Polk told me, he always word in ac tion, so making himself more conspicuous. He talked much to me about John Morgan, whose marriage h tried to avert, and of which he spoke with much sor row. He declared that Morgan was enervated by ma trimony, and would never be the same man, that he was. He said that in one of the celebrated telegrand tappings in Kentucky, Morgan, the operator and him self, were seated for twelve hours on a clay bank during

> MAJOR GEN. PATRICK CLEBURNE. I was entertained by Major General Cleburne, who gave me his history. He is the son of a doctor at or near Ballincolig. He ran away from home at 17 and enlisted in Her Majesty's 41st Regiment of foot, in which he served three years as private and corporal. the outbreak of the war he was elected captain of his company, then colonel of his regiment, and has since.

-the highest military rank attained by a foreigner i the Confederate service. He told me he ascribed his in appearance, is rather below the medium height, advancement mainly to the useful lessons he had learn spare, soldier-like, and well set up; his features are ed in the ranks of the British army. He is now 3. good, and he has lately taken to wear a grayish beard. | years old, but his hair having turned gray,he looks old He is a Virginian by birth, and 57 years old. He er. Gens. Bragg and Hardee both spoken of him to me talks in a calm, deliberate, and confident manner; to in terms of the highest praise, and said "he had risen en

is a man of middle height, about 47 years of age. 11 would be very youthful in appearance were it not for the color of his hair, which is much grayer than hi to Lee or any one else. General Johnston is a very enrier photograph represents. Some persons account tor the sudden manner in which his hair turned gray by allusion to his cares and anxieties during the pass two years; but the real and less romantic reason is t be found in the rigidity of the Yankee blockade, which interrupts the arrival of articles of toilet. He has a long straight nose, handsome brown eyes, and a dark moustache without whiskers, and he is remarkably polite. He is a New Orleans Creole, and French is his native language. He spoke to me of the inevitable they all take military ones." While seated around the necessity, somer or later, of a war between the Northern States and Great Britain : and he remarked that it England would join the South at once, the Southern armies, relieved of the present blockade and enormous Yankee pressure, would be able to march right into the Northern States, and by occupying their principal cities would give the Yankees so much employment that they would be unable to spare many men for Canada He acknowledged that in Mississippi General Gran had displayed uncommon vigor, and met with consider rable success, considering that he had no great militar

> He regarded the question of iron-clads versus forts as settled, especially when the fire from the latter is as the Keokuk they would have met the same fate. Il the City Council were that he was to allow Charleston to be laid in ashes sooner than surrender it; the Confed whatever happened the capital of South Carolina should never have to submit to the fate of New Orleans. But

years old. He was an infantry Major in the old army, and now commands the First Corps d'Armee. He is never las from Gen Lee, who relies very much on his judgement By the soldfers he is invariably spoken of as the "bee fighter in the whole army." While speaking of entering discipline. Private property is, therefore, to be respected Gen. Longstreet is generally a particularly taciturn man honorable man, but not so bold, perhaps, as Hocker.

Gen. Lee is, almost without exception, the hand somes man of his age I ever saw. He is fifty-six years old, tall broad-shouldered very well made, well set up-a thorough soldier in appearance; and his manners are most courte respect. I imagine no man has so few enemies, or is well-worn long gray jacket, a high black felt hat, and blue trougers tucked into his Wellington boots. I never say, horse, which is extremely well groomed. He himself is

marches he always looks smart and clean. In the old army he was always considered one of the best officers; and at the outbreak of these troubles he was Lieut .- Colonel of the Second Cavalry. He was a rich man, but his fine estate was one of the first to fall into the ene

It is impossible to please Longstreet more than by prais-Power's cavalry had a fight recently at Plain Store, near dent Davis, the two Johnstons, Lee, Magruder, &c., ing Lee. I believe these two Generals to be as little ambi-Both long for a successful termination of the war, in order that they may retire into obscurity. Stonewall Jackson (until his death the third in command of their army) was just such another simple minded servant of his country. It is understood that Gen. Lee is a religious man, though not so demonstrative in that respect as Jackson; and, no

> TAX ON HUNDRED DOLLAR NOTES .- The following deemed of sufficient interest to republish :

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., Richmond, April 7, 1864. "The tax of ten per cent. per month on the hundred dollar notes commences on the second day of May, 1864, General Cheatham, who was in the battles of Bel- and is to be rated upon the face value. Portions of

> "C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of Treasury."

The Reserve.

had to be substituted.

General Lee depends upon North Carolina for the support of his army. He dwells upon the importance of keeping that Lee could not remain in Virginia forty-eight hours

signal lights, seldom miss their mark.'

Not one word of what is attributed to the Wilmington

paragraph for what it may be worth :-

mington effective."

The Fourth Year.

We are now entering upon the fourth year of the war, taking the attack up in Fort Sumter as the beginning, though in fact the breach of the existing understanding that no a tempt would be made, pending existing relations, to reinforce Fort Sumter, may be regarded as a prior act of hostility, the initiation of which is thus chargeable upon the government of Mr. Lin-COLN. Either way, however, we are entering on the fourth year of the war, and with each year the struggle becomes more bloody and determined, although both parties are no doubt growing daily more anxious for

The preliminary movements this spring have almost with Grant on Friday. uniformly resulted to the advantage of the Confeder magnitude not inferior to most principal campaigns, yet not, in all probability, to be at all compared with | wood. that which is soon to open.

How often the ninety day draft which SEWARD commenced drawing upon public credulity will bereafter be renewed, no man can say. It will finally have to be fleeing to Texas. Both reports are based upon mere rubeen consistent with "the principles of '76" for any of protested, and might as well be treated so now before mor. these States to have made overtures or approaches to still greater expenses have been incurred. It would peace otherwise than in concert with and through save much for both parties, if Lincoln, Seward and the common ager cy set up by all the States who had Company would only see things as they are and give up Pass, is not believed at New Orleans. mutually, through their representatives, pledged to their insane and mu derous crusade. But we have each other their lives, their fortunes and their sacred doubts about their soon being brougth to acknowledge honor? Was there in fact any such attempt at such that they do see the futility of their present course, separate action in the first revolution; or if there was since to do so, would be to abandon power and en--since there will always be discontents and oppositions counter obliquy. The obliquy they cannot escape, the

There is abroad a not unnatural impression that this Did they or could they advance the cause one inch?— is to be the last year of the war. There are reasons There is but one answer-No! All commissioners to for this impression, no doubt, and it may be that these Europe—all appeals to the people of England or to reasons afford sufficient ground for it, but it seems to the court of France-all that represented the strug- us that, after all, the wish is parent to the thought .gling colonies, seeking peace and independence as We see no taugible ground for any hope of the war's States, was done through Continental and not local rep- ending this year, save in the general desire that it resentatives; and it was thus that, in 1783, peace was should end, and in the belief, or rather expectation, that concluded and the independence of her late colonies ac- this wish is felt at the North as well as at the South, knowledged by Great Britain. There was in 1776 no and that it will grow stronger there until it commands tie to bind the States but their mutual pledge to stand attention and results in action. There is hope in this by each other and maintain their independence, for view even within the present year; there is certainty even the articles of Confederation, loose as they were eventually, if we only hold on a little longer-not much supposed to be, bear date July 9th, 1778, and were not longer either. This is in the nature of things and may ratified by Maryland until March 1st, 1781. "The prin. safely be predicted. The exact time would be impossi- or its result.

> dug his way out and escaped from Richmond, is lecturing at Indianapolis. Jackson, JEFF. Davis' colored coachman, is lecturing at Portland, Maine. There is to the Confederates. another colored gentleman in England, doing business on the same pretext. A Richmond vellow barber is also lecturing North. Miscegenation is a great idea, and will no doubt be the means of drawing fashionable audiences to the soirces of the distinguished flunkey and shaver, whose blood is destined to enrich the feeble ANNA DICKINSON, the Reverend TILTON, etc.)

QUEEN VICTORIA CRAZY .- A copy of the Liverpool rebels on the 1st in t The extensive cotton works and Mercury of March 12th, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. McDougald, of the S. S. Syren, upon a literary undertaking connected with the history | sonal, and productive of excitement and confusion. times succeed in hiding from themselves the full danger of her reign has certainly been stated in various Continental Journals, which, upon all matters coanceted they succeed in deluding others who are unsuspecting with Royalty in this country, appear to possess some secret sources of information not open to the home

> This is credited to the London Review, and if correct in Connecticut. goes far to confirm the dark hints of QUEEN VICTORIA'S partial mental aberration which have occasionally found a place in the papers of late years.

> > For the Journal.

Messrs. Edilors :- The following is a copy of a minute that I made of the weather during the month of April 1863. It will show your numerous readers that this is not

collection, and that it is only about a match for last Spring April 1st-Cold and wet, no sign of Spring ; vegetation not started. April 5th (Easter Sunday] -Cool and wet .-Commenced to plant corn yesterday. So cool that we had wind. Thermometer down to 24 [?] April 8th-Cold and clear, ground slightly cousted; ice almost or quite one The Forest looks as dead as in December, except the marsh growth, such as Poplar, E.m., Willow and Maple, which are just beginn ng to bud out. April 15th, 1 o'cleck, P. M .- Thunder showers. Thermometer up to 721. On the most forward of the Oaks, Blackjacks and Hickories the first buds are just beginning to swell out. A great moderating. Therm mater up to 88. The forest begins to show signs of Spring. Cattle have to be fed. April

> K. R. F. C. From the Tarboro' Southerner. Public Meeting.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of a portion

and appropriate manner-after which he moved that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to draw resolutions for the action of the meeting, which motion Thigpen and H. F. Knight, who, after a few moments

retirement, submitted the following, which were unan-

imously adopted: WHEREAS, We, a portion of the citizens of Edgecombe in our power, in an honorable way, to defeat Mr. Holden for the office of Governor, or any other person who is in favor of submission to the enemy. And whereas the war has been waged by the United States or Lincoln authoridesired to be at peace, and who still want peace if such could be obtained upon just and honorable terms. And relying upon the juwness of our cause, and the protection of an All-wise and Omnipotent God, and the strength and support of our gallant armies, and the energies of the

people, we believe that sooner or later our independence as a nation will be established. Therefore Resolved, That our confidence in the capacity and fidelity of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, The wounded are arriving at Baton Rouge in large numcontinues unimpaired and unshaken, and that we believe bers. him to be the right man and in the right place.

last soldiers who stand as a wall of fire before the enemy, and whose courage and bravery have defeated his fiendish purposes on more than a hundred battle-fields, and that we will do all in our power to provide food and other necessaries of life for their families. Resolved, That the election of Wm. W. Holden to the office of Governor, would not only be a dishonor to the State, but that the country would receive a blow, from which it might not again recover, and that it is a duty

Resolved, That we return our heartfelt thanks to our gal-

which the people of North Carolina owe to themselves, their country and their God, to administer to him rebuke rather than any political favor. Resolved, That we have confidence in the ability and n the main, has done honor to himself, and credit to the

Resolved, That we pledge to Gov. Vance at the ensuing election for Governor, a cordial support and respectfully invite him to visit our county, at some convenient time preious to the election, and address the people, and that the Chairman appoint a Committee of five to correspond with 175%. Gov. Vance and ascertain at what time it will be convenient for him to address the people of Edgecombe.